FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

*Latin America*

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BOLIVIA

Czechoslovakia Recognizes Garcia Meza Regime C 1
Ambassadors to Argentina, Uruguay, EEC Appointed C 1
Possible Siles Zuazo Presence at UN Denounced C 1
President Garcia Meza Outlines Government Policies C 2
Cardinal Terms Meeting With Garcia Meza 'Positive' [PRESENCIA 18 Sep] C 6

BRAZIL

Foreign Ministry Source: Arms Sales to Iraq To Continue D 1
Rio de Janeiro Papers on Somoza's Death, Brazilian Arms D 1

COLOMBIA

New 'Irregularities' Surface in Soviet Beef Deal F 1
AFP: Border Agreement With Venezuela To Be Signed 10 Nov F 1
Amnesty International Seeks Torture Investigation F 1
Board Changes Country's Monetary Policies F 1
M-19 Communique States Conditions for Surrender F 1
Briefs: Railroad Debt F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage, Reaction to Murder of Nicaragua's Somoza H 1
Government Reportedly Discusses Murder [HOY 20 Sep] H 1
Opposition Leader Discusses Murder [HOY 22 Sep] H 1
Four More Suspects Identified H 1
LA TRIBUNA Questions Eaton's View of Communist Infiltration [13 Sep] H 2
Briefs: Cost of Living H 2

PERU

Ulloa To Request Increased Funds From World Bank J 1
Strike Movement Spreads to Various Inland Cities J 1
Government Warns Against Disorder J 1

PANAMA

Panama To Demand OAS Resolve Cuban Participation Issue [MATUTINO 19 Sep] N 1
Salvadoran Commandos Threaten Violence at U.S. Installations [LA PRENSA 19 Sep] N 1
Paper Reports on U.S. Training, Arms for El Salvador [Havana] N 1
President Remarks on Food Shortages, Salvadoran Situation [CRITICA 19 Sep] N 2
Opposition Candidate Charges Administrative Corruption N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Finance Minister Comments on 'Positive' European Trip P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Not Participating in OAS-FDR Talks P 1
Commentary Analyzes U.S. Ambassador's 'Mistaken' Views P 1
Majano Backs Armed Action Against Rightist Groups P 3
[Madrid EL PAIS 10 Sep]
Armed Forces To Protect Harvest Workers P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 18 Sep]
FARN Ernesto Jovel Killed in 'Accident' P 4
FARN Issues 'War Bulletin' on Latest Activity P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 22 Sep]
New Group Attempts To Occupy Apostolic Nunciature P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 22 Sep]
New Organization Calls for Amnesty Bill P 5
Briefs: Ambassador to Brazil P 5

GUATEMALA

Army Conducts Antiguerrilla Operation in Quezaltenango P 5
Five Military Policemen Ambushed, Killed P 6

HONDURAS

Deputy Foreign Secretary: No Peace Treaty This Year P 6

NICARAGUA

Minister Leaves for Miami To Negotiate Extraditions P 7
Officials Discuss Problems, Call For Sacrifices P 7
Borge on Problems P 7
Cruz on Austerity P 9
State Council Approves Amendment to Labor Code P 10
Political Parties Issue Advertisement on Elections P 10
[LA PRENSA 14 Sep]
COSEP Refutes Charges of Involvement in Larios' Plans P 12
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 13 Sep]
Students Set To Depart for USSR, Hungary P 12
Briefs: Swedish Aid P 12

CUBA

Reportage On 18-21 Sep Visit of Yugoslavia's Vrhovec Q 1
Malmierca, Vrhovec Meeting Q 1
Malmierca, Vrhovec Dinner Toasts [TANJUG] Q 1
Island of Youth Visit [TANJUG] Q 3
Meeting With Castro [TANJUG] Q 3
Vrhovec Departure [TANJUG] Q 4
Foreign Ministry Statement Q 4
GDR Defense Minister Makes Brief Stopover Q 5
Aranaburo Discusses Interparliamentary Union Meeting, U.S. Q 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA RECOGNIZES GARCIA MEZA REGIME

PY230219 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Czechoslovakia, through its charge d'affaires in Bolivia, has conveyed to Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon the government's desire to continue diplomatic relations with our country. (Burjan Kicher) told the foreign minister of his government's desire to strengthen relations through mutual cooperation in different fields. Foreign Minister Cerruto Calderon asked the Czechoslovak diplomat to convey to his government Bolivia's feelings of friendship and desire to strengthen the programs of mutual cooperation.

AMBASSADORS TO ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, EEC APPOINTED

PY201215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (AFP)--Gen Alberto Guzman Soriano has been appointed new Bolivian ambassador to Argentina, the Bolivian Foreign Ministry announced today. It was also reported that Waldo Cerruto, brother of the foreign minister, Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon de la Barca, has been appointed ambassador to Montevideo. Furthermore, Franz Ondarza Linares will travel to Switzerland to take over the Bolivian embassy to the EEC.

General Soriano, Waldo Cerruto and Franz Ondarza are closely connected with former President Hugo Banzer Suarez. During Banzer's administration Guzman Soriano had been foreign minister and ambassador to Argentina while Cerruto had been ambassador to Mexico. In turn, Ondarza is the second-in-command of the Nationalist Democratic Action, the political party led by General Banzer.

POSSIBLE SILES ZUAZO PRESENCE AT UN DENOUNCED

PY222122 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1530 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 20 Sep (LATIN)--The Bolivian deputy foreign minister, Marcel Ostria, has stated that Bolivia will repudiate the presence of former presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo at the UN General Assembly.

The deputy minister said during a press conference held yesterday evening that the OAS will not debate the change of government that took place in Bolivia on 17 July, thus showing that "good sense and understanding have returned to the members of the OAS."

Siles Zuazo, the candidate who obtained the majority of votes in the Bolivian elections held last June, had announced in Quito his intention of attending the UN General Assembly session that starts on Thursday to challenge the delegation of the military government that replaced the government of former President Lidia Gueiler.

Ostria stated that "the United Nations has shown an eloquent dignity in accepting the true and authentic Bolivian representation and not that of Siles Zuazo's self-appointed roving government." Ostria alluded to the decision of Siles Zuazo to form a clandestine government in Ecuador where he stayed until last week when he decided to move to Peru.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, the Bolivian delegation, which will be headed by Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon, will hold the vice presidency of the UN General Assembly along with Ecuador and Honduras.

About Siles Zuazo's intention to attend the UN General Assembly, Ostria said that the Foreign Ministry "will not tolerate this attitude, since it violates all international treaties, and since the government has disclosed on repeated occasions the reasons that led to the change of government, namely, the resignation of former President Lidia Gueiler.

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA OUTLINES GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PY191935 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Speech to the nation by President Luis Garcia Meza from government house in La Paz on 17 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] Members of the government junta, members of the cabinet, Bolivian people:

Two months after the armed forces took over the government due to the serious political situation affecting the country and the resignation submitted by the interim president last July, we must recognize two important facts: The first is an objective appreciation of the consolidation of the government of national reconstruction due to the return of normal activity to the entire national territory. The second is that on 17 July the armed forces had the constitutional responsibility to preserve the integrity of the nation in view of the political and institutional crisis which was gradually worsened by three unsuccessful elections in 1977, 1978 and 1980; and also in view of the sectarian divisions in the political forces and the involvement of union and labor organizations in party politics; and also in view of the persistent foreign influence. This is a contradiction, because Bolivia is accused of committing acts which are actually instigated and applauded in other countries.

That is why, by announcing the historic basis of national reconstruction, I must start by pointing out that the political instability and anguish of dependent countries are the result of this dependency.

The process of national reconstruction which we began last July has the following general objectives:

To concentrate the experience of revolutionary nationalism to overcome domestic and foreign problems which obstruct the process of strengthening the sovereignty and self-determination of the Bolivian people;
To consolidate revolutionary changes necessary to really transform the country and capable of improving the living conditions of the broad peasant and working classes;
To modernize and reorganize the national production system, particularly public enterprises, and provide adequate guarantees to private enterprises in accordance with their social function;
To physically and spiritually integrate the country to defend the cultural values of all national regions and groups;
To improve the living conditions of peasants and take measures to overcome their isolation;
To develop metallurgy and establish areas of development so as to integrate the southeast;
To increase hydroelectric energy sources and begin the use of solar and geothermal sources, since these are now beyond the research state;
To implement revolutionary hydrologic projects for irrigation and the regulation of our rivers and for an agricultural revolution to increase food production;
To integrate education in the country in accordance with the spiritual unity of the Bolivian people;
To reorganize our institutional political system in order to create a real, participant and pluralist Bolivian democracy on a firm, durable and authentic national basis without impositions or alienations;
To promote the civilian participation, not only in politics but also in the economic activity of all our regions and the use of human resources so that the people's rights exist not only in name but in actuality;
To implement an international policy guided by Bolivian interests with full respect for the principle of noninterference in others' internal affairs and the self-determination of peoples and international cooperation.

I have already warned that the country is tired of plans, studies and projects, many of them done with a foreign and even racist mentality at an extremely high cost, which have not always served national development and which show that neocolonialism is responsible for the frustrations of our people. These frustrations are the same in all countries of the Americas. Dependency creates instability and uncertainty in all countries.

National reconstruction requires rapid, pragmatic preparation. It needs more action than theoretical discussions and the adoption of emergency programs in the economic and financial field to recover the rhythm of our national development. It also needs an ordered, coherent and continuous political and institutional order. These programs are now being prepared in accordance with the criteria approved during the last meeting of commanders of large units and military institutes.

Reconstruction is a necessity in view of some real facts encountered by all countries at the end of the decade of the 70's. There must be rectification of a process of transformation which lost its national nature under excessive foreign influence and the deceit created by a development program planned in the 60's imitating the colonialist industrial process, which in fact developed the country very little but has increased its dependency.

Political and social disintegration, the lack of solidarity and institutional disruption aided the intervention of rightist and leftist extremists, thus leading the country to several electoral failtures. There was faulty electoral legislation and a faulty political party system.

Social anarchy resulted from an uncontrolled spiral of strikes, blockades, violence and other disorders. There was public immorality and administrative inefficiency. This was complicated by the incompatible economic and financial situation of the country created by the deficit of the state enterprises and the coexistence of private enterprise, weak and insufficient and without conditions or guarantees for the industrial development required by the country.

There exists cultural colonization and the replacement of national values for the penetration of Latin America. Foreign drug addiction and the action of an international mafia are foreign to Bolivia and Latin America, but they are inherent to the rich countries and the centers of world exploitation. The world energy and food crisis has effected the nation without defensive precautionary measures in 1974 and without the possibility of achieving a new world economic order to protect the poor nations from the contradictory interests of the rich countries.

The dangerous evolution of the internal political crisis forced the armed forces to resume the leadership of the country in view of colonialist and extremist penetration which jeopardized the sovereignty and self-determination of the Bolivian people, including their essential rights and freedoms. In view of these facts, here are the basic guidelines for reconstruction:

With regard to foreign policy, the government of national reconstruction reaffirms that it will fulfill all international accords and will maintain relations with all countries of the world within the framework of mutual respect for ideological pluralism, self-determination of peoples and respect for sovereignty of individual states.

Our position is anticolonialist and nonaligned toward the great power centers of the world. We extend our solidarity to dependent countries all over the world and reject racism and all other brands of social discrimination. The Bolivian Armed Forces are deeply popular- and democratic-oriented because of their very origin and extraction. The government of national reconstruction not only adheres to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but also seeks to give real social meaning to the principles which cannot remain mere formulas for international pressure. We believe that these principles must guarantee men and peoples the right not to be exploited, a right which will enable to them to defeat misery and backwardness.

Without detriment to the maintenance of the best relations with the Western powers and especially with the countries of this continent, the armed forces government of national reconstuction is interested in increasing relations with socialist countries whose experience in making changes from starting points of similar backwardness will be very useful for a country like Bolivia, irrespective of political or ideological positions.

The government of national reconstruction is greatly interested in the attainment of the new international economic order, and it firmly believes that continental integration is a means for the liberation of our peoples and not an instrument for the pseudodemocratic maintenance of our dependence.

We reiterate the geographical and political role of our country and its multiple influence in all regions, subregions and basins within the framework of political pluralism which is a confirmed principle for continental coexistence. From our integrationist point of view we are interested in the Andean region whose natural and human core is in Bolivia, in the River Plate and Amazon basins and in the Pacific basin, of which we are sovereign members historically, naturally and inalienably.

The government of national reconstruction rejects the infamous international campaign launched against Bolivia by proimperialist extremism which not only claims the perpetration of genocide, but also offensively accuses us of having ties with the international drug-trafficking mafia, whose headquarters is certainly not in poor countries, but which is part of the colonial system that oppresses the peoples. My government rejects this slander and has ordered outstanding national legal experts to begin the appropriate legal actions demanding suitable compensation for the Bolivian state.

With regard to domestic policy, the government of national reconstruction assigns great significance to the economic and financial situation, which is obviously deteriorating. In view of this, we must implement a strict emergency plan whose general guidelines are the reduction of public expenditures and the exercise of maximum administrative austerity, the reorganization of the state production apparatus and the issuance of guarantees for private activities, the opening of the market for private investments under conditions beneficial to the nation, not aimed merely at plundering national wealth, and the adjustment of fuel prices in line with current international prices. The national emergency plan must provide more jobs, reduce unemployment and redistribute wealth in proportion to the sacrifices the people are making.

Regarding our social policy, the government of national reconstruction hereby rejects another international distortion and states that the armed forces advocate free unions, not unions subordinated to either foreign intervention or party bias. The process of promoting popular participation has a dual purpose for us. It seeks both social and economic purposes and, consequently, is not just a political formulation. But we seek to consolidate it through economic means which will incorporate the great majority of peasants into the national life. The recovery of bureaucratized, anarchic public enterprises which have been experiencing deficits will be undertaken within the emergency plan the government will implement as soon as possible.

One of the major goals of the national reconstruction government is creating a national system which would serve as the basis for a democratic government based on the balanced, integrated participation of military and civilians to modernize our country, promote integration among our people and give stability to our institutions.

The so-called democratic process experienced by our country was not a guarantee for anyone because of its distorted, obsolete procedures based on the old caudillismo style, which was overtaken by factional struggles that made it impossible to maintain its very formal validity.

Basically, a democratic system should be based on the enforcement of guarantees and freedoms for the citizens and institutions through a free exchange of ideas within a context of justice, freedom and order. Today's Bolivian democratic structures cannot be identical to those of 50 years ago. Neither instability, chaos nor economic stagnation can continue to prevail in the life of our republic.

The whole country, overcoming factional interests, should work toward building stable, effective political-institutional structure based on socialogical and cultural tradition, and not on imported models or those imposed by imperialist interests which have been jeopardizing genuine Bolivian initiatives.

The strengthening of the Bolivian people's cultural an historical tradition and their unwavering desire for social transformation and progress will be pillars of a national popular democracy of participation.

The world should be aware that in building this new institutional reality, the Bolivian Armed Forces and the people will no longer indulge in fraudulent elections and foreign bribes which brought our political-institutional life to a standstill.

My government believes that the first step toward reconstruction should be a call for broad national unity with the participation of all citizens without hatred or rancor, without exclusions or privileges, but with a new unbiased nationalist attitude whose patriotic generosity should not be mistaken for institutional weakness.

This call is the first step toward organizing the full participation of the citizenry in the task of reconstruction we mentioned earlier. We also wish this participation to include socioeconomic aspects so that in the future we may have a real, not a formal, democracy, one that would be truly Bolivian and would truly allow participation.

The other step toward reconstruction is the creation of a national civilian-military advisory legislative commission which will eliminate bureaucracy and will have a simple operation, and which could thus adequately study all the structural reforms and could expeditiously implement them within the framework of the guidelines we have outlined.

A third step will be the enforcement of law and order in the country. The fact that the codes approved by an earlier government of the armed forces were neither rejected nor approved by the last congress, which deceived the people, was another ingredient that contributed to the political and socioeconomic deterioration experienced in the country. We also state today that a juridical, legal system is in force to assure the people that their productive and creative activity will be protected.

We also envisaged the establishment of a social pact which will provide guarantees of full employment to workers and employees, the study of an integrated program related to the establishment of the minimum vital wage, to the opening of new jobs, to the orderly functioning of worker-employer relations, and to programs on housing, health, and the technical and cultural training of both workers and their children.

The government of national reconstruction also reaffirms the need for educational integration to overcome the gap between the rural areas and the cities. It seeks to do away with neglect and will provide all Bolivians with a single educational system which will have a much more practical and nationalistic content.

Finally, domestic pacification based on solidarity and understanding among Bolivians is an important means for the task of national reconstruction. As a Catholic, and reaffirming the Christian and humanistic position of the armed forces, I have read the latest pastoral letter of the Bolivian bishops and I full agree with it. It is true that an overall policy imbued with a Christian spirit leads to the improvement of the standards of living of the people; it is true that human rights must be practiced and not merely proclaimed; and it is true that social solidarity must be exercised. We also agree on the rejection of partisan politics which preach social violence instead of understanding and learn toward biased and extremist positions which are therefore against the universal nature of the church.

These politics of lowly, petty hatred are intolerable for the country, especially so if they are practiced without the minimum of Christian restraint and under the influence of antinational interests.

I have issued personal instructions to avoid all sorts of excesses and abuses in the enforcement of public security laws. The pursuit of the pacification which I propose is based on a mutual relationship: It is up to the forces of order but it is also up to the subversive elements whose terrorist actions cannot go irresponsibly unpunished.

As Catholics and Christians, we are sure that the bishops will contribute to the pacification which we propose; and for our part we guarantee that we will give our utmost consideration to the measures which they propose to avoid excesses. This is an opportunity to encourage our comrades, and through them all agencies of public order enforcement, to abstain from excesses in their relations with the citizenry. It is worthwhile recalling that the armed forces reflect the composition and attitudes of the people.

In line with these sincere desires for pacification and understanding, I wish to state that the armed forces government for national reconstruction will not only guarantee but also cooperate with every social project of the Catholic Church, which has done so much for our people.

Fellow countrymen: Creative, generous and intensive action in the quest for national reconstruction demands an attitude of vigorous national unity from the political, social and economic sectors which believe that the destiny of the nation can be forged through the sustained efforts of all Bolivians.

Bolivia wishes to reaffirm that it desires domestic and foreign peace and national and continental integration, and that it hopes to attain its development in a sovereign manner. It has faith in the understanding of the brother peoples of Latin America, who cannot close their eyes to reality.

The similarity of our conditions within the framework of dependency and the contempt of those who exploit us are other moral and human reasons for what we hope will be a more sincere and more operational integration.

We seek understanding and unity among Bolivians. We have launched a new phase of national recovery. We want a better, happier fatherland, truly sovereign and free, and we long for the friendship and cooperation of all the peoples of the world.

CARDINAL TERMS MEETING WITH GARCIA MEZA 'POSITIVE'

PY222220 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Sucre, 17 Sep (PRESENCIA)--In a plain statement, his eminence Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer said that he considers the meeting he held with the president of the republic yesterday beneficial and positive because it served to lesson the tension.

He termed the meeting he held with the president of the republic, the interior minister and the prefect of the department--which also attended by his assistant, Father Teofilo Navarro--as positive, "since meetings of this nature in which dialogue prevails are necessary in these times to lessen the existing tensions." Stating that these meetings should be repeated more frequently to reach a better understanding, he said that "dialogue is positive."

He then said: "I believe I have complied with my duty as archbishop of Chuquisaca and cardinal of Bolivia."

He refused to make any statements on evaluations and commentaries by the media, since he believe- they are capricious. He said emphatically: "I have a clear conscience for having acted in the manner expected of a high dignitary of the church and one acting in the name of the Bolivian church."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE: ARMS SALES TO IRAQ TO CONTINUE

PY222210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2115 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Sep (AFP)--A source close to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry said, in answer to a question, that Brazil will fulfill its commitment to supply arms to Iraq in accordance with an established contract.

According to the same source, Brazil is very concerned over the Iran-Iraq conflict, which is taking place in an area from where a large part of Brazil's oil imports come.

Iraq supplies 400,000 barrels of oil a day to Brazil, of a total of 850,000 barrels imported daily. Other important Brazilian oil suppliers are Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

It was also recalled in this city that Brazil has sent thousands of workers to Iraq to build roads and a railroad.

In case Iraqi oil imports are greatly reduced due to the conflict, Brazil will request other exporters to increase their supply. Mexico and Venezuela recently agreed to increase their exports.

Brazilian mass media minister Said Farhat has made a call for world peace, emphasizing how important this area of the gulf is for Brasilia.

RIO DE JANEIRO PAPERS ON SOMOZA'S DEATH, BRAZILIAN ARMS

PY221744 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 20 Sep (AFP)--The Rio de Janeiro press reported today that former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, assassinated in Asuncion this week, was suspected by the Brazilian Federal Police of directing important arms traffic to Paraguay.

Brazilian agents intercepted a suspicious convoy of four trucks in early September near Bela Vista, in Mato Grosso do Sul State about 2,500 km west of Rio de Janeiro. After heavy firing, one of the trucks crashed into a ditch, while the other three made for the Paraguayan border. However, it was not contraband coffee that was involved, which is very frequent in this region, but military arms.

The newspaper O GLOBO stated that a reliable source close to the Federal Police which controls the region has reported that the police carried out an investigation which reportedly revealed that the former dictator was involved in arms traffic.

The same newspaper also quoted statements by members of the Paraguayan opposition who doubt the report given by the Asuncion police on the identification and death of the Argentine Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, who was reportedly one of those mainly responsible for the attack in which Somoza was killed. No one was present or heard the alleged shooting which led to the death of the Argentine guerrilla. One hour later, however, as in a well-staged theater play, Yrurzun's corpse was on display to the press at the Rigoberto Caballero Police Hospital. Brazilian correspondents in Asuncion asked themselves what were the objectives of this theatrical staging.

The Brazilian press speculated that observers who could not even imagine the clandestine entry into Paraguay of a command from abroad also ruled out the well-known excesses of the former dictator as a possible motive. Certain special Brazilian correspondents have stressed that Anastasio Somoza could have been just involved in profitable operations linked with cocaine or arms, and believing that he was more powerful or better protected than he really was, fell victim to a simple settlement of accounts.

NEW 'IRREGULARITIES' SURFACE IN SOVIET BEEF DEAL

PA200334 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] New irregularities have surfaced at the last moment in the implementation of the Soviet beef sale contract, according to unofficial reports. It was reported that the agencies in charge of implementing the agreement and the government have been completely silent about the (?situation) and it is expected that the deadline set to begin shipping the beef will not be met.

AFP: BORDER AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA TO BE SIGNED 10 NOV

PA200113 Paris AFP in Spanish 0106 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Sep (AFP)--RCN Radio Network, quoting reliable sources, reported tonight that Colombia and Venezuela will apparently sign on 10 November an agreement settling their border conflict.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SEEKS TORTURE INVESTIGATION

PA222320 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] According to Amnesty International, the issue of torture in Colombia is quite serious. More than 200 pages of a report disclose all kinds of torture. The victims include peasants, doctors, lawyers and other professionals. The methods reported by Amnesty International include rapes, electric shocks, (?drugs), drownings and other tortures. Amnesty International has recommended that the Colombian president investigate and correct these actions since the tortures are becoming very imaginative.

BOARD CHANGES COUNTRY'S MONETARY POLICIES

PA181805 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The monetary board overturned the country's monetary policy when it decided to increase the credit supply by 5 billion pesos, permit interbank deposits and increase the UPAC [constant value savings and loan certificates] system to 21 percent. The measures which the board adopted yesterday include the decrease of legal reserves for banks from 50 to 45 percent on the increases registered after 31 January 1980.

M-19 COMMUNIQUE STATES CONDITIONS FOR SURRENDER

PA191547 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The self-styled 19 April Movement [M-19] will agree to lay down its arms if a true amnesty law, which would include the pardon and the release of political prisoners, is approved by Congress. In a communique, the M-19 proposed an ongoing dialogue with the government to seek solutions for the country's social problems. The M-19 is willing to surrender and work for Colombia's progress as long as the amnesty law is universal and unconditional, the communique said.

BRIEFS

RAILROAD DEBT--Bogota--National Railroad Manager Alfonso Ortiz Duarte today informed the sixth commission of the Chamber of Representatives that the institution he manages is in a financial crisis. The national railroad owes approximately 300 million pesos in salaries and social benefits to its employees. Ortiz has called for government assistance to refinance the institution. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Sep 80 PA]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, REACTION TO MURDER OF NICARAGUA'S SOMOZA

Government Reportedly Discusses Murder

PY221515 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 8

[Excerpts] It was learned from unofficial sources yesterday after the end of the meeting of the National Economic Coordination Council held at government palace and presided over the president that aspects related to the present situation throughout the country as a result of the recent unfortunate events in which former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, his economic adviser--the Italian-American Joe Baittiner--and his driver Cesar Gallardo lost their lives were reportedly discussed at the highest government level.

It was also noted that the interior minister gave the president a detailed report of all that has happened in the past few hours, and that he received instructions to take thorough measures for security, control and investigation regarding the events which have disturbed our tranquillity.

Opposition Leader Discusses Murder

PY221525 Asucion HOY in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] According to reports Buenos Aires newspapers published yesterday, Domingo Laino, president of the Paraguayan Authentic Liberal Radical Party, told correspondent of the Rio de Janeiro newspaper O GLOBO that "the most likely theory is that Anastasio Somoza was killed because of business deals."

According to Laino, Somoza "was legally involved in agriculture, but he was also probably involved in some other illicit deals, and I say 'probably' because I have no evidence to prove it."

The newspaper also states that Laino said "Somoza was involved in the smuggling of plasma in Nicaragua", and "it seems that during his exile in Paraguay he was involved with Bolivian President Garcia Meza in drug traffic."

According to the newspaper O GLOBO, Laino said that "as usually happens in our country, the reports supplied by the police do not explain anything and are not convincing. They are rather an effort to close this very unpleasant case for the government, to satisfy public and international opinion, and to mislead Paraguayans."

According to the same newspaper, Laino also added that Somoza "had a very close relationship with Gen Alfredo Stroessner's regime." He added: "But it is obvious that economic factors have great influence in these friendly relations. All dictatorships are the same throughout the world. They are all corrupt."

Laino said that members of the Argentine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) could not have been involved in the attack Wednesday because "it has been eradicated; its roots have been completely eradicated in Argentina. I do not believe its militants are still active in Latin America."

Four More Suspects Identified

PY221825 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The police public relations department has just released the names of four extremists who reportedly participated in the murder of Gen Anastasio Somoza. They are: (Jorge Alberto Ruiz), alias Cacho, a member of the Montonero group, and a peddler who sells rugs and lamps; (Jorge Omar Lewinger), alias Joselito and (Wilfredo Delgado) Montonero member; (Guillermo Victor Thomas), alias Julian and Foca, a member of the Committee for the Reorganization of revolutionary Front 17; (Juan Jose Partini), alias Pepe, Juan and (Jose Gonzalez). a Montonero member, currently cleanshave .

Thus, six extremists have been identified, including Silvia Mercedes Hodgers and the dead Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun. Seven extremists are believed to have taken part in the attack.

We also want to report that the borders remain closed and there is little hope of their being reopened.

LA TRIBUNA QUESTIONS EATON'S VIEW OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

PY230313 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 13 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "With Talking, One Learns"]

[Excerpts] The scheduled press conference by Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary for Inter-American Affairs of the U.S. State Department, was held last Thursday afternoon.

It is obvious that there is nothing new Mr Eaton could say at this stage of the electoral campaign in the United States. His visit, coinciding with the arrival of the new U.S. ambassador, served to enhance this event and, apart from making contacts, especially in circles involved with the hydroelectric projects underway--which he strongly praised--has had very few positive results.

Asked his opinion on communist infiltration, he stated: "I believe that the political future of each country or society depends on the force and factors of its own society. I doubt the effectiveness of an infiltration of foreign ideas, such as communism, from abroad. I believe that each country and each society creates its own policy."

This statement coincides with the statements of other State Department officials, even with those made by the higher-ranking officials.

In our opinion, it is alright as a rhetorical expression of principles, but strictly speaking it is wrong, because by no means does it take the reality of communist action into account.

Communist action does not obey or recognize any inspirations based on the local needs of Latin American countries. This action is inspried, guided and aimed at the execution of Soviet imperialistic goals; and its executors, who may bear a specific nationality, by no means respect the requirements of the society in which they operate. Of course for them the question of "proletarian internationalism," so skillfully used by the Soviets, is a matter of principle.

The following proves what we have said: To what requirement of Cuban society does the presence of Cuban troops in Afghanistan respond? Could somebody assert that those who escape from Puerto Mariel do so because communism is the answer for the Cuban nation?

Moreover, these American conceptual hesitations lead individuals such as Tomas Borges, a declared communist, to denounce an alleged plot, thus beheading the last hope for the reestablishment of democracy in Nicaragua.

Therefore, American officials are warned of the need for a greater and better evaluation of the serious ideological confrontation Latin America is subject to at present. In the end, the saints and the sinners are equally burdened by the errors as a consequence of this superficial evaluation. It is just as pernicious to underestimate a danger which is not potential but real as it is to see specters everywhere.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--The Paraguayan Central Bank has reported that the cost of living rose from January to July 1980 by 7.9 percent. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 13 PY]

ULLOA TO REQUEST INCREASED FUNDS FROM WORLD BANK

PY221345 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 Sep (AFP)--Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias left today for Buenos Aires, Argentina, to attend a meeting of Latin American governors of the World Bank which will open tomorrow in that city. Ulloa, who is also economy, finance and commerce minister, announced that at the meeting Peru will try to achieve a common and coherent position vis-a-vis the industrial countries in order to request an increase of funds of international financial institutions for aid plans to governments.

STRIKE MOVEMENT SPREADS TO VARIOUS INLAND CITIES

PY221708 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0144 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 19 Sep (TELAM)--While groups of strikers are occupying three churches in this city and are staging a hunger strike, labor conflicts are spreading to various cities in the interior of the country.

In Arequipa, about 1,000 km south of Lima, the departmental workers federation has ordered an indefinite strike demanding that the recent increase in public transportation fares not be implemented. It has led to the closing of banks, shops and schools.

Today was the second day of the 48-hour strike called in the mining sector to demand the rehiring of 650 dismissed workers and the cancellation of measures considered to be anti-labor. This strike, which involves about 40,000 mineworkers, has not spread to the iron mines at Marcona, south of Lima.

The state steel and iron plant in the city of Chimbote, 400 km from the capital, was partly affected by the strike. Schools in Cuzco were closed because of incidents on Wednesday night when groups of angry university students stoned public transportation vehicles.

The worst incidents took place in Arequipa, where students attacked a picket of civil guards with molotov cocktails and the door of the traffic board was blown in, probably with a dynamite charge. The university strike which began in Lima 17 days ago continues, while the building of the UN information center was peacefully taken over by a group of students. The 48-hour strike at the national communications enterprise which isolated the capital from the rest of the country has ended, however.

Government Warns Against Disorder

PY221716 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2102 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 Sep (TELAM)--The government has issued a strong warning in view of the wave of disturbances and the escalation of subversion taking place in the country. Announcing a decision made by the cabinet, Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa stated that the government has decided to act with all necessary firmness and severity in the defense of constitutional order.

He asserted that the government will not allow acts of violence to be committed or instigated against the liberties of the people or private property. It will also not permit unauthorized meetings of the occupation of privately owned factories and land or other isolated events which have been taking place as a result of instigation toward political ends. Ulloa stressed that the law will be applied strictly and that those found guilty will be punished so the citizens will feel protected by a state of right in which disorder, arrogance and the abuse of the law will not reign.

He confirmed that the government will soon initiate a great national dialogue at all levels to discuss measures and procedures leading to a climate of confidence.

PANAMA TO DEMAND OAS RESOLVE CUBAN PARTICIPATION ISSUE

PA212018 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 19 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 10-B

[Text] At the OAS General Assembly to be held in November, Panama will demand respect for the principle that the OAS lost any competence over Cuba when it expelled it in 1962. Panama cites the customary inclusion of Cuba in the agenda of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission as a violation of this principle.

The Panamanian stand regarding this was announced by Foreign Ministry through a press communique issued yesterday which says:

Foreign Ministry Communique

The OAS does not have any jurisdiction over a state that is not its member. Consequently, the OAS lost any competence over Cuba when it expelled it in 1962. Although this is clear, certain contradicting actions continue to be taken by some OAS organizations which insist on including the Cuban state within their jurisdiction. For this reason, we see that every year the General Assembly is forced to argue about a topic that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission invariably wants to include in the agenda. Since the preparatory commission has no power to give orders to the Human Rights Commission, the problem remains without solution and will continue to be without solution as long as the General Assembly does not establish a definite criteria. If the OAS has decided that Cuba is not a member, all of its organizations must abide by this decision. There is no middle-of-the-road line in this. This fact cannot be ignored or distorted because of biased interpretations. The next General Assembly must clarify this situation in November and this is what the Panamanian delegation will propose.

SALVADORAN COMMANDOS THREATEN VIOLENCE AT U.S. INSTALLATIONS

PA191538 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] A document signed by the "Anastasio Aquino Special Brigade" and received by LA PRENSA notes that: "Although the National Guard's G-2 has restricted the issuance of visas to Salvadoran travelers, three squads of our commandos are already on Panamanian soil. Neither borders, nor passports, nor military intelligence, no matter whose they are, present any obstacle to our brigades. If the gringos do not stop their military aid to the Salvadoran military, we shall take action in that sister nation, regardless of the price."

The text of the document, accompanied by a photograph of a destroyed automobile, indicates that: "If the Department of Defense and its Southern Command in the canal area do not suspend their criminal military aid to the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador, there will be no hostages or warnings. This shall be the first warning in one of the parking lots of some military front in Panama. What do you think of that? [signed] comandante beto 14/9/80."

PAPER REPORTS ON U.S. TRAINING, ARMS FOR EL SALVADOR

PA211858 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] The Panamanian newspaper MATUTINO reports that the United States has turned the isthmian territory into a center for political and military aggression against the people of El Salvador, who are fighting for their liberation.

In this regard, the paper stresses that the United States is training Salvadoran soldiers at the torture academy named the School of the Americas, which operates at Ft Gulick in the so-called Panama Canal Zone.

The daily adds that C-130's leave from this territory every day carrying all kinds of weapons to previously chosen sites in Guatemala and Honduras.

The Panamanian daily's report is accompanied by the pictures of dozens of persons killed or missing. They are among more than 6,000 dead or missing in the first 8 months of 1980.

PRESIDENT REMARKS ON FOOD SHORTAGES, SALVADORAN SITUATION

PA201753 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 1

[By Carlos Nunez L.]

[Text] The government will act firmly against any hoarding by the companies which supply staple products. In the specific case of the two sugar companies, the government ordered effective control or intervention in the distribution and marketing of such an essential product on Monday. These remarks were made by Panamanian President Aristides Royo yesterday morning after participants in the opening of the electricity workers' meeting in solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

Royo was emphatic when he said that "we will take vigorous measures to prevent the shortage of staple products."

Regarding the Salvadoran problem, the president was cautious, indicating that as far as the recognition of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador is concerned, "the Panamanian Foreign Ministry continues to carefully study the situation in El Salvador."

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE CHARGES ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION

PA221910 Panama City Radio MIA Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement by Edgardo Molino Mola, candidate for legislator of the Christian Democratic Party, during "The Opposition in Action" program--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The legislators of the Christian Democratic Party [FDC], The Green Star Party, will win this Sunday when the people get even with the regime by voting.

We want true democracy where justice, freedom and respect for human life will be the main characteristics. On Sunday, you will be able to get even with these 12 years of corruption and squandering, and we will be receiving your votes. We promise to fight to make public administration more decent because we believe that administrative corruption has reached a level where it can no longer be tolerated. This corruption has reached levels where the highest officials are probably involved. We would not even be surprised if Mr Aristides Royo, president of the republic by order and grace of the spirit of Omar Torrijos, were also involved in all of this corruption.

Those of us who form this group of 14 principal candidates for legislators and 14 alternates are members of a young and strong party which is anxious to fight for a true democracy. Our party supports our campaign, and, therefore, we only have a commitment to the people, to those of you who will vote for us, on Sunday, 28 September.

## COSTA RICA

### FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON 'POSITIVE' EUROPEAN TRIP

PA222333 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Finance Minister Hernan Saenz has said his trip to Eruope was very positive and has led to substantial benefits for the country. In a brief interview with newsmen, the minister said the following:

[Begin recording] The results were very positive. On Sunday, I had the opportunity to sign a loan agreement in London with a group of Swiss banks, headed by the Orion Bank of England.

On 15 September, I talked with Swiss bankers in Geneva and Zurich about the status of the national economy and our country's political, social and economic status as a part ot Latin America, the Caribbean and specifically of Central America.

I was later able to return to London on the 16th or 17th to sign a loan agreement with the (long term credit bank) of Japan. This loan has particular characteristics, because it involves the establishment of certificates of deposit of the (long term credit bank) for a total of $15 million in the Costa Rican Central Bank.

The Swiss loan is important because it is the first time that we will enter that market, which is perhaps the most sophisticated capital market of the world. The placement of our loans there have been exceptionally well received. There was a minimum placement even before the loan agreement was signed.

The operation with the (Deutsche Centrale) Bank had to be postponed because the post office, the German Bundespost, issued a series of bonds for its own financing and the German central bank banned all other issues for securities. However, the Costa Rican operation will be the first to take place on the market after the German postal bonds have been placed in approximately 22 days. [end recording]

## EL SALVADOR

### GOVERNMENT NOT PARTICIPATING IN OAS-FDR TALKS

PA230341 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1803 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Unofficial sources have reported that the negotiations on the occupation of the OAS office are being held only between representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the OAS. It is still unknown whether or not the government has appointed a representative so that the situation will be resolved as soon as possible. Some 30 FDR militants have been occupying the OAS office and holding 11 hostages since Wednesday.

### COMMENTARY ANALYZES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S 'MISTAKEN' VIEWS

PA211431 San Salvador Voz de la Verdad in Spanish 0230 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Station commentary: "Ambassador White's Mistaken Views"]

[Text] Ambassador White has not been very accurate in the statements he has made either here or in the United States. He has announced the assassination of Juan Chacon, when the secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Bloc was actually holding a news conference, attributed the bombs and the shots fired at Monsignor Romero's funeral to the left and congratulated the Christian Democrats for their work at the helm of the present government and so on and so forth.

Things would not be so important, even last Tuesday's bazooka scare, if it were not for the fact that his mistaken views are causing confusion in the political analysis of what is happening in El Salvador.

The U.S. ambassador's main theory is that the left has lost popular support and consequently, has desperately resorted to terrorism. He simplistically bases his arguments on the loss of support on the fact that after the 22 January mass demonstrations, other demonstrations got smaller and the 1 May demonstration had a very poor turnout.

In line with this argument, he should have also measured the popularity of the Christian Democratic Party when it sponsored a mass demonstration. Although it is the ruling party, which should make it difficult to be unsuccessful in matters of demonstrations, it only attracted less than 200 persons.

The ambassador also thinks that the last strike is another indication that the people do not back the left. This thesis of the U.S. ambassador and the proof he offers are wrong, very wrong. He is wrong both about the facts and their analysis.

If the present government, which the United States protects, has killed over 6,000 leftists and the left is as active as ever; if the announcement of a strike sponsored by the left forces the government to mobilize all its forces, all its financial resources and the communications media; if a state of siege is in effect which does not permit the holding of meetings and a state of emergency that allows no strikes; if students, almost children, are killed during funerals because treasury police make mistakes; if close to 200 peasants are killed every week in rural areas; if all this and a lot more occurs, what does the U.S. ambassador expect to happen?

Let us ask: What is happening?

The truth is something else. Each day, a strong political opposition is growing and uniting. But only one party, that today has become the ruling party, remains in power. All of this democratic opposition has no political channel for expressing itself, for organizing.

Has the U.S. ambassador considered why Ungo and Oqueli, Mayorga and Dada, Enrique Alvarez and Juan Chacon, almost all the ministers and under secretaries in the first administration after 15 October and a good many officials of the second administration are all abroad?

For a very simple reason: They have absolutely no protection in this country and because they are not allowed to participate in democratic political activity in this country.

And, if members of the democratic sector are not allowed this, if the unions are not allowed this, if the university is not allowed this, if the media is not allowed this, what other alternative does the opposition have? If all democratic channels are closed, in what direction are the people being pushed?

On the other hand, what the ambassador describes as terrorist desperation should be analyzed. It should be analyzed because it could mean something else.

The U.S. ambassador should know, through his intelligence services, that the organizations called revolutionary have, whether right or not--well now, this is something else again--a program which they are following fairly closely, they say.

It would be better if the U.S. ambassador analyzed all of this and did not create further confusion. It would be better if he condemned government terrorism and did not justify it with a thousand worthless excuses. Only then would he have moral authority for condemning leftist terrorism whenever it happens--because it does happen, but not like the ambassador says.

MAJANO BACKS ARMED ACTION AGAINST RIGHTIST GROUPS

LD191527 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 6

[Carlos Maria Gutierrez interview with El Salvador Government junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano: "We Cannot Afford a Rightward Shift"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: Are you satisfied with the current process, since 15 October?
Answer: In very broad terms I would say that I am not satisfied. After socioeconomic change comes a second aspect--political change, which requires a new conduct on the part of all citizens and institutions and of the armed forces themselves. For this conduct a new outlook and a different human sensitivity should be combined.

Question: Are there factors in the government which are delaying the progress of the process?
Answer: Yes, there are internal obstacles. They lie within the conditions which were accepted from the outset. All the structures with which this process was started are the same as before.

Question: Do these obstacles lie within the armed forces?
Answer: Not only within the armed forces but also in the public administration. Anybody creating these should be removed from his post.

Question: Why does the junta not adopt definitive measures against the military personnel guilty of repressive excesses?
Answer: You touch on a very delicate point. The junta has defined its military policy, opting for a gradual and quite slow change, a revolution (which cuts the Gordian knot at a stroke).

Question: What prevents the junta, on the other hand, from dismantling the extreme rightwing paramilitary groups?
Answer: My personal stance is that we should combat these groups with armed and direct actions.

Question: And has this been carried out?
Answer: Instructions have been issued, but....

Question: Within the junta, your current is confronting that of Colonel Gutierrez. In internal ballots some months ago, Gutierrez achieved a majority within the army. So can one speak of currents?
Answer: This ballot was held to establish unity of command. I can only tell you that, if there are problems, I am struggling to ensure that we surmount them.

Question: Do you believe that you have sufficient support within the armed forces to prevent a definitive rightward shift in the government?
Answer: All I can tell you is that I was brought here by a large number of officers, who were confident that I could represent their ideas. We cannot afford a rightward shift.

Question: I was told by a moderate section of the opposition that a possible solution to prevent civil war would be a "retaking" of power by the most progressive groups in the armed forces, headed by yourself, and the formation of a government of participation with the democratic front's program. What comment would you make?
Answer: Every problem has more than one solution: There is always a political solution. No social sector can be excluded.

ARMED FORCES TO PROTECT HARVEST WORKERS

PA201513 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The armed forces general staff is preparing guard cadres to protect the coffee harvesting process and, thereby, enable some 200,000 coffee bean pickers to harvest the crop in a secure environment.

At the end of the present month, thousands of workers who specialize in harvesting coffee beans, cotton and sugar will go from place to place to harvest the crops.

"In view of the fact that in the past few weeks extremist groups have been attempting to interfere with the country's labor activities in order to cause panic and economic chaos, the armed forces high command has issued precise instructions to prevent a delay in the rate of work in the countryside," government spokesmen said yesterday.

Normally, there are between 300,000 and 400,000 laborers involved in the harvest. Because of the present abnormal situation, it is expected that at least some 200,000 will carry out their routine annual harvesting jobs. Government officials and employees of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry have described the crops ready for harvesting as excellent.

Troops, security forces and detectives will be on guard at highways, streets, access roads, coffee processing sheds, sugarmills and collection centers to allow the thousands of peasant workers to work in complete safety, according to our sources.

FARN'S ERNESTO JOVEL KILLED IN 'ACCIDENT'

PA230303 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Direct report from correspondent in El Salvador]

[Excerpt] This afternoon our offices in San Salvador received a communique signed by the National Resistance [RN] and the Armed Forces of National Resistance, [FARN], in which they announced the death of Commander Ernesto Jovel to the Salvadoran people and to all the world's peoples.

The war bulletin, numbered 34, states the following:

The general headquarters of the FARN informs the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world of the death of our comrade Commander Ernesto Jovel, secretary general of the RN and first commander of the FARN.

Today we are obliged to confirm one of the saddest reports for our organization and the Salvadoran people. Our comrade Ernesto Jovel, top leader of the FARN and one of the most solid pillars of the Salvadoran revolution, has fallen; in the course of completing a most important task he met with an unfortunate accident, the causes of which are being investigated.

FARN ISSUES 'WAR BULLETIN' ON LATEST ACTIVITY

PA230031 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Sep 80 pp 2, 22

[Text] In a communique which they call war bulletin No 31, the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] reports its latest actions.

The FARN gives many details of the second takeover of San Martin on 11 September by the Comandante Lil Milagro Ramirez Central Front. The operation was staged "on the anniversary of the death in battle of Comrade President Salvador Allende of Chile and in solidarity with the heroic struggle of the comrades of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation who were on an 8-hour general strike."

The bulletin also reports the death of members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization and of the Death Squad. The FARN claims credit for the death of Antonio (?Lemus) Penate, an engineer, and accuses him of having identified labor leaders of Union of Workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission who later were found dead.

The FARN reports on actions of the "Commander Raul Hernandez" northeastern front, including military attacks on Cacaopera, Corinto and at the camp of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation.

Finally, the FARN states that the combat zones will be expanded to incorporate the entire country.

In an accompanying document, the FARN explains that it has removed itself from the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, DRU, because it advocates the construction of the Single Party of the Salvadoran proletariat, an idea opposed by the other leftist organizations.

NEW GROUP ATTEMPTS TO OCCUPY APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE

PA230355 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Sep 80 pp 9, 15

[Excerpts] A group of clergymen and so-called Christian members of certain congregations attempted to occupy the premises of the Apostolic Nunciature in the Escalon neighborhood here on Friday afternoon. However, the operation was foiled because of the vigilance exercised at the site.

According to reports, the new group, called the "Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero" National Coordinator of the People's Church, planned to occupy the Apostolic Nunciature "in order to have a place from which to publicize its messages internationally."

The operation was meant to protest the expulsion of foreign priests from the country, the harassment and arrest of seminarians, threats made against nuns, accusations that priests were interfering in politics, searches made without warrants and other points.

The group also asks the pope to publicize their protest against what they call "repression of the Salvadoran people by the government."

NEW ORGANIZATION CALLS FOR AMNESTY BILL

PA211259 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1814 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Leaders of the Democratic Popular Unity have said that this newly created organization, which unites several political and popular groups, has requested an amnesty bill for all political prisoners. They said that on several occasions several organizations have requested the political prisoners' release. This has happened so often, it is being seen as a popular request which the government leaders must heed.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--Gregorio Contreras Morales has been appointed new Salvadoran ambassador to Brazil. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 2 PA]

GUATEMALA

ARMY CONDUCTS ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATION IN QUEZALTENANGO

PA221948 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] With the support of an air force helicopter, the Guatemalan Army is conducting an operation in Quezaltenango, searching for the guerrillas who last week occupied San Juan Ostuncalco, where they harangued the population and killed a policeman who tried to stop them.

According to reports, a citizen who peeked out a window in his home was shot by a stray bullet. He was identified as Enrique Perez Suarez, 22. The army is maintaining strict control over the highways leading to Quezaltenango. Several towns are being carefully guarded to prevent more guerrilla activities.

FIVE MILITARY POLICEMEN AMBUSHED, KILLED

PA230423 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1926 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Sercano network]

[Excerpts] This morning, five bodies were found along the highway to Santa Catalina (Pinula), some 2 km from El Cruce, on the road to El Salvador in the eastern section of Guatemala City. The bodies had many bullet wounds.

At 1800 today, it was confirmed by the Defense Ministry that the five individuals were members of the mobile military police who had been ambushed by subversives, that is, members of some guerrilla group. They were members of a military patrol in charge of routine surveillance in the eastern section of Guatemala City.

Two of the bodies were indentified as Abundio (Dubon) Garcia and Hugo Ernesto Ramirez Alvarez.

The official Defense Ministry report indicates that the appropriate investigation has been initiated to find those responsible for this crime.

HONDURAS

DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY: NO PEACE TREATY THIS YEAR

PA230337 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1416 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Deputy Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez has stated: A peace treaty with El Salvador cannot be signed this year. The deputy foreign minister now believes that the possibilities of reaching a general peace agreement between Honduras and El Salvador by the end of the year are scant. In his opinion, there is much to be done yet in the talks to take place between the two countries and Jose Luis Bustamante Rivero, the mediator.

The Honduran official said Friday that despite some discouraging circumstances, Honduras still maintains fair hopes that there will be an agreement ending the differences that 11 years ago resulted in a war between the two nations.

The Honduran deputy foreign secretary noted: We still have work to do. However, he added, we believe we will reach some agreement. There can be no other road at the conclusion of the mediation period, he noted. The general peace treaty will either be signed, or the mediator will issue recommendations that could take the case to The Hague International Court of Justice.

Lopez does not believe that the record of proceedings signed by him and his Salvadoran counterpart in Miami, on 17 April, shoud be submitted to the Constitutent Assembly yet. That record of proceedings, according to Camilo Gomez Gomez, goes against the national interests. Lopez has noted in this regard: Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra has more authority than I to comment on this. However, I was the negotiator on that occasion and I don't see why anyone could say that the act of proceedings harms the interests of Honduras.

Gomez Gomez has asked the Constituent Assembly to annul the document but Lopez does not believe it is necessary to do this. I don't believe, he said, that this matter is being discussed by the assembly. Colonel Sierra, during the secret meeting of last Friday, must have told the deputies something on this matter, he said.

Lopez also denied reports from Peru referring to an alleged disagreement by mediator Bustamante Rivero with the negotiations that have taken place. I don't think that is correct because Honduras has always negotiated seriously. I don't know, he added, what are the basis for those rumors.

Lopez noted that so far Honduras has not received the U.S. approval for a new Honduran ambassador in Washington. In this regard he said: No decision has been made to appoint a substitute for Ambassador Ricardo Midence, who resigned from his post.

I do not know why he resigned and I can state that Honduras treats all its diplomats in a similar manner, without preference, Lopez said. This statement by Lopez takes on more meaning when the newspaper articles noting the post of ambassador to the United States implies special privileges and, for this reason, is a cherished assignment, are taken into account.

## NICARAGUA

### MINISTER LEAVES FOR MIAMI TO NEGOTIATE EXTRADITIONS

PA221609 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Somoza's burial helped to locate many Somozists who fled the country but whose whereabouts were unknown. These Somozists include former ministers and army officers who had been hiding but who emerged to pay homage to the genocidal dictator. These Somozists also include El Chiguin [Anastasio Somoza's son].

Our justice minister left for Miami right away in order to negotiate the extradition of Somoza's older son, not only because of his participation in the looting and genocide, but because of the murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

Other extradition requests are ready. These requests are for Fausto Zelaya, Carlitos Tubon and other thieves who ransacked our treasury. There is an arrest warrant out even for a priest, Leon Pallais, Somoza's cousin. He is accused of embezzling public funds and his extradition will also be requested.

### OFFICIALS DISCUSS PROBLEMS, CALL FOR SACRIFICES

#### Borbe on Problems

PA211515 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The bourgeoisie continues using hoarders to create a food shortage and to try to destabilize the revolution, Tomas Borge said today on the "Face the People" program, which was held in Metasa.

Emilio Solis, president of the Union of Workers of Metasa, an industry located in Tipitapa, where the "Face the People" program was held tonight, talked to the government junta and to the ministers accompanying it about the serious problems affecting workers.

How can a worker increase production if when he seeks medical attention, he can get no medicines, if the [word indistinct] is increased in the market and shoes cost him 30 cordobas. Yet when he asks for a wage increase he is told that the Labor Ministry has forbidden it, the labor leader asked.

Tomas Borge, interior minister and commander of the revolution, answered him. Borge explained about the country's economic problems, comparing them to a family's economic problems.

Commander Borge's explanations follow:

[Begin recording] The companero talks about food shortages and about wage readjustments. I will try to explain by analogy. Many of you were affected by the earthquake. Or a family may be affected by a tragedy--their house has burned down; the father died.

Let us compare what a family is to what a country is. A family has a given income; the father receives a certain amount of money. The same thing happens in a country. A country receives a certain amount of revenue. Let us suppose then that a family receives 1,000 cordobas a month and that, unexpectedly, their house is either partially or totally burned. In addition, they are indebted--and I remind you that Nicaragua owes $2 billion and that Nicaragua was destroyed. This family, or in this case Nicaragua, is being reconstructed with all the limitations that a head of a family would have in trying to rebuild his house. He has to rebuild the house. Perhaps he lost his job and he has to find a new job. Perhaps he no longer has his past income and he must find a source of income. That is what has happened here in Nicaragua.

But the local bourgeoisie says that there is a food shortage and then it uses hoarders to create an artificial food shortage. In this historic struggle it is not only a matter of resolving the people's problems but also of confronting their enemies. And the enemies of the people are resorting to 50,000 arguments and 50,000 subtleties to destabilize the revolutionary process.

Harvest time in our country, companero, came after the revolutionary victory and the agricultural cycle coincided with the war. This forced the government to buy huge amounts of food abroad because we could not produce them here. In addition, the enemies of the revolution have waged a number of internal campaigns. For instance, they have hoarded sugar and have used publicity campaigns to create a kind of panic in connection with sugar. They have hoarded sugar and have created an artificial shortage.

Who can honestly doubt that this revolution is trying to resolve our people's material problems? But are we perhaps magicians to pluck answers out of a hat? There was talk of production. Of course we ask for greater productivity, precisely to leave behind the economic crisis that we inherited from the past. Of course we are demanding greater efforts and greater sacrifices. What does a parent do in order to return to the same [word indistinct]? A parent works hard so that his children can have a better life. The country must work hard so that new generations can have a better life.

Nobody can make up answers and we would be politicking and resorting to demagoguery if we said that the problems of this country will be resolved in 1 month or 1 year. It will take a very long time to resolve both the inherited and the new problems of this country. We will be solving some problems gradually. We must attack the health problem. We must attack the education problem. Illiteracy has been virtually eliminated in this country. How can we deny this?

We still have serious difficulties in solving the medical problem. However, what is occurring here? In this country, medicines are expensive and scarce. There are intermediaries which are in charge of selling medicines. The laboratories that produce them are foreign. Then there are firms that distribute these medicines and which make profits from them. Then there is also the drug salesman who advertises the product, thus increasing its price. The drugstore must also make a profit. What must be done in the long run is to create a system in which there will be no intermediaries, so that we can use the infrastructures we have in Nicaragua to create our own medicines so they will not be a heavy financial burden on this country, particularly in foreign exchange.

Therefore, we must seek the solutions in conjunction with the interest of the masses. We must find solutions in the specific realities of everyday. The responses to all these problems take a long time. Consequently, we cannot give responses right away.

The statements of this companero, at least objectively, are similar to views of certain bourgeoisie in this country who have raised similar questions. The interests of the working class are our priority, but their problems must be solved realistically.

We must solve their problems through specific actions and not just words. Production here is as important as production in other places. Production must be developed across the board. We must also promote production centers to end unemployment in Nicaragua, which is another evil we inherited from the past. We inherited the traditional unemployment and to this we added the unemployment that resulted from the war. So we must give general responses to the problem, to the working class in general. And this is not that easy. We would have to use the energy of all the Nicaraguan people and the revolution in order to do this. [end recording]

## Cruz on Austerity

PA221639 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The year 1981 will be the year of austerity and efficiency. It is clear to have a good idea what austerity and efficiency mean. Certain reactionaries have tried to confuse austerity with rationing. Therefore, it must be established that austerity is not the same as rationing.

During the assembly of cadres of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] held on 15 September, Companero Victor Tirado Lopez explained the FSLN economic and political guidelines for 1981 by making one thing very clear: Nicaragua's problem is not political but economic. What does this mean? It means that our people must have a greater awareness to courageously face the problems that will arise in 1981. It also means that we must increase our knowledge of the country's economic reality. It means that we must participate in the solution of our problems. It means that we must make suggestions in our industries, job centers, businesses and even in our own homes on how to carry out the austerity and work efficiently. One cannot be separated from the other.

We want our listeners to know what our government means by austerity, how we must all interpret austerity and what our contribution is to solving the country's economic problems which are increasingly burdensome. As a result, we will present to you an interview with Arturo Jose Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who will explain what austerity is.

[Begin recording] [Cruz] As everybody knows, austerity means that one is strict with others and with oneself. This is the first concept I want to stress. In other words, the government will be austere, but it will begin with itself. I also want to note that the government will be selective in implementing this austerity. This does not mean that the Nicaraguan working people will be subjected to stringent living conditions. Austerity also means going without luxuries. From the government viewpoint and within the framework of its economic reactivation programs, austerity means that we must keep investments and consumption in line with the country's economic capacity. Austerity also means the rational use of our resources. To be more specific, we must emphasize productive investments and implement social programs according to our financial capabilities.

[Question] Could you give us an example of austerity in a specific sector of production in the country?

[Answer] Austerity means that we will boost the production of exportable goods which will give us substantial foreign exchange to facilitate the import of essential products for Nicaraguans. This also means that we will give priority to productive investments that will result in more jobs and a greater use of local raw materials. However, I must stress that we will not be a government that will implement harsh measures that would affect the people's basic needs. The perfect example of this is the regulations that were issued recently to control the import of consumer goods. What we are doing with this is to supply foreign exchange--at a 10 to 1 exchange--for staples needed by the Nicaraguans, particularly the poor classes. We will not jeopardize the availability of funds for the import of medicines and staples which are not being supplied locally. Of course, all luxury items, such as liquors, will be restricted.

[Question] Therefore--and this is very important for our listeners, Compañero Cruz--austerity does not mean the rationing of such staples as rice, beans, sugar, oil and so forth?

[Answer] Not at all, we have definitely committed ourselves to promoting the production of these staples. This is what we are doing. We are involved in financial programs through the financing system to boost the production of basic gains. The main reason for this is to meet the country's needs and to reach production levels that will allow us to export as soon as possible. [end recording]

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES AMENDMENT TO LABOR CODE

PA192018 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] An important amendment to the labor law was approved by the State Council today. It is a reform in article 22 of the labor code authorizing the Labor Ministry to participate in the negotiation and approval of collective agreements signed in the future. Lester Mendieta will summarize the topics discussed at the State Council today.

[Begin Mendieta recording] An important amendment to the current labor code was approved this afternoon. The amendment authorizes the Labor Ministry to participate in the negotiation and approval of collective agreements signed between the workers and the management from now on. [end recording]

POLITICAL PARTIES ISSUE ADVERTISEMENT ON ELECTIONS

PA221506 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 5-B

[Paid advertisement by the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Social Democratic Party and the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party]

[Text] The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC], hereby announce to the people of Nicaragua and the people and democratic governments of the world our reaffirmation of the concepts expressed in our declaration of 20 August, and note the following:

I. That we agree on the following concept of democracy.

A) A participatory and pluralist democracy involves the political, economic and social sectors and it promotes equal opportunities for all citizens and for all political beliefs without distinction in its search for a higher social order that will benefit the majority, except those parties and organizations that may try to return to Somozism. (I. 1. [as published] government program).

B) This democracy establishes equality before the law. It is based on periodic and effective universal suffrage and on the right to have an education, housing, health, an honest job and the chance for personal improvement. It is based on freedom of speech and freedom of the press; on the respect for private, collective, state and mixed property (with emphasis on the social function of all property); that is, on the respect and recognition of all individual and collective rights.

C) Democracy seeks to eliminate class differences which create privileges and which prevent the equal development of a humanistic society. Democracy promotes the effective participation of the workers in economic and political activities. This participation by all the people in the country's economic and political life necessarily implies: [paragraph continues]

1) Our people's total awareness which will permit them to personally analyze their environment and to offer their creative contribution; 2) the existence of political structures between the state and the individual, in which the entire population may freely organize and participate permanently in the activities of the country, and 3) the existence of an authentic freedom of expression and association and, consequently, the existence and promotion of an authentic political and ideological pluralism to aid in the search for the truth, which mainly involved the confrontation of viewpoints. This confrontation cannot be achieved either by force or the compulsive exclusion of other ideas.

D) In this model of a pluralistic, communitarian and participatory democratic society, with which we identify ourselves, the will and decision of the entire population can only be freely expressed, without coercion, through the direct and secret vote of each citizen.

E) The political parties are the proper instruments for channeling, promoting and proposing lists of citizens who will be chosen to occupy positions through elections that will lead to an effective representation of the population.

II. That the statements made on 23 August by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Party concerning the elections and the subjection of the governing junta of national reconstruction to that party, and the decree published on 25 August on the law that determines the time of the electoral process, have seriously confused the nation's juridical order because the governing junta of national reconstruction, being the highest authority established in the fundamental statute, has been limited to legalizing the political instructions issued by the Sandinist Front, which is identified as an armed political party. Because of the serious effects of this process on the national and international level, all this negatively affects the process of national reconstruction.

III. The decree that sets the date for the general elections, issued by the governing junta of national reconstruction and approved by the State Council on 27 August, does not clash with any of the seven demands included in our declaration of 20 August, but rather they complement each other. However, the decree if deficient because it fails to create the climate of trust necessary to engage in the tasks of national reconstruction and the democratization process since it neither states how general elections will be conducted nor determines the date for the municipal and national constituent assembly elections, which would lead to the truly free elections of the highest authorities, to which the decree refers.

In view of the above, we patriotically demand of the governing junta of national reconstruction the following:

1) That in conformity with the provisions of the government program and the fundamental statute, the governing junta of national reconstruction, through and official declaration, explain to our people the junta's hierarchy in the structure of our government, and thus clear the confusion in the nation's juridical order.

2) That in order to complete the aforementioned decree, a bill be drafted concerning the municipal and constituent assembly elections, which logically must precede the elections of the nation's top officials.

3) That in the same spirit as above, the following laws be promulgated:

A) A law of political parties, guaranteeing ideological and political pluralism, and establishing the functioning of these entities essential to democracy.

B) The electoral law, guaranteeing the honesty of the suffrage and the institutionalization of democracy in that aspect.

C) The law of municipalities, guaranteeing their autonomy, thus contributing to the normalization of the nation's economic and political recovery.

4) Finally, that, meanwhile we will continue to exercise our right to: organize ourselves as political parties; propose alternative electoral laws; conduct electoral registration so as to keep on demanding prompt municipal elections; and conduct all activities aimed at increasing our recruitment campaign, thereby helping to prepare for the elections.

For the PCDN, Mirian Arguello M., assistant coordinator, and Adolfo Calero P., political secretary;

For the MDN, Frank Zampieri, national coordinator, and J. Enrique Corea, national executive secretary;

For the PSD, Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general, and Luis Rivas Leiva, political secretary;

For the PSC, Adan Fletes V., president, and Agustin Jarquin, secretary general

COSEP REFUTES CHARGES OF INVOLVEMENT IN LARIOS' PLANS

PA211942 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 13 Sep 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The various organizations of the private sector which make up the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) met yesterday and issued a communique protesting the references made by the prisoners presented by the Interior Ministry Thursday linking COSEP to a sinister plan headed by Bernandino Larios.

The COSEP described these statements as ill-intentioned and affirmed that COSEP would be the first to go up fron to fight against the counterrevolution or any other attempt at stopping the country's economic reactivation.

The COSEP added that it is working with the revolution and is ironing out differences with it for the benefit of the fatherland.

STUDENTS SET TO DEPART FOR USSR, HUNGARY

PA192030 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The National Council of Higher Education today reported that the departure for the USSR of the first group of 39 Nicaraguan scholarship students is scheduled for Monday [22 Sep] at 1100.

Ronald Tenorio told us that the Nicaraguan students who will study in the Soviet Union will seek careers in automotive and petroleum engineering, the textile and fishing industries, biology, lumber, mining and forestry studies, geology, physics, agronomy and agricultural sciences. The 10 Nicaraguans who will go to Hungary will go into aviation engineering, electronic engineering, telecommunications, teletrometric [teletrometrica] engineering, electroenergetic engineering and other careers.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID--Through the international reconstruction funds, the Swedish Government signed a $7.2 million aid agreement with Nicaragua for the period 1980-1981. Upon signing the agreement, Swedish charge d'affaires in Nicaragua, Mr Dahl, stressed Sweden's solidarity and cordial relations with Nicaragua. The funds will be used to finance various programs and projects, including the construction of a children's hospital, the purchase of insecticides, machinery and vehicles for a number of forestry projects and the implementation of a better fiscal collection system at the Finance Ministry. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 5 PA]

REPORTAGE ON 18-21 SEP VISIT OF YUGOSLAVIA'S VRHOVEC

Malmierca, Vrhovec Meeting

FL191020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Official talks between the foreign ministers of Cuba and Yugoslavia have opened with a meeting between the respective delegations led by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and his Yugoslav counterpart Josip Vrhovec.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday received Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. At the meeting, they discussed matters concerning the international situation, the nonaligned countries movement and bilateral realtions between Cuba and Yugoslavia.

Malmierca, Vrhovec Dinner Toasts

LD192158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca held a dinner last night in honor of his Yugoslav guest, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. At the dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Isidoro Malmierca and Josip Vrhovec exchanged toasts.

Addressing his guest, Minister Malmierca said:

"Esteemed Comrade Vrhovec, esteemed comrades from the Yugoslav delegation, it is a great pleasure for all of us to have the opportunity to receive Comrade Vrhovec and his associates in Cuba within the framework of their friendly and working visit and to have the opportunity to receive them with merited hospitality and discuss the state of relations between Cuba and Yugoslavia, as well as the contrbution which can be made by our two countries in the direction of strengthening peace and security in the world, the economic and social development of the developing countries and the realization of the decisions of the sixth nonaligned countries summit.

"Barely a year ago, the unforgettable leader of the Yugoslav peoples, Josip Broz Tito, honored us with his presence. He was a leader who by means of his direct participation at the first gathering of nonaligned countries held in the Western Hemisphere contributed to its success.

"Tito's death has deprived us of his usual and everyday activity in international relations, but the memory of his personality and untiring struggle will always remain with us.

"You are visiting us, Comrade Vrhovec, at a time when serious tension and threats, it seems, are leading the world toward a cold war, aggression, the arms race and a real delay in international cooperation.

"These are times when not only peace is threatened, but when the economic crisis is manifesting its worst consequences among the developing countries and when the unequal distribution of the natural resources of our planet and the unjust international trade and financial structure are leading to danger and the bare maintenance of life in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"In this context, the imperialists and reactionaries try to divide and hinder groupings of developing countries, primarily the movement of nonaligned countries, so as to hinder the movements continuation of its positive and active role in international relations.

In this context Yugoslavia and Cuba--as founder-countries of the movement actively involved in the international sphere--have the inevitable responsibility of fighting for and contributing to the end and withdrawal of those who--with their belligerent intentions--are trying to destroy the sensitive structure of peace and security in the world, a structure which has been forged by progressive forces in past decades.

It is our task to defend the interests of the developing countries, to search for the necessary changes in international relations which will enable these countries to develop economically and socially and to overthrow all forms of colonialism and necolonialism which are still hindering the free expression of desires of the peoples of the underdeveloped world.

As a guideline and basis for our joint action we have the declaration and resolutions of the sixth summit, which were adopted by Fidel and Tito and which have been shown to be a correct analysis and good program of action in the current circumstances.

"Our bilateral relations can and must reach a new level in our cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, where there is still much room for it. We are ready for such cooperation.

I raise my glass to the happiness and well-being of the people of Yugoslavia and to the successes which have been achieved in the building of a new society, to the further strengthening of the unity and struggle of the nonaligned movement, the development of relations between our peoples, parties and governments, the good health of Josip Vrhovec and the health of all present."

Vrhovec replied with the following words:

"Esteemed Comrade Minister, comrades: It gives me special pleasure to have the opportunity again of visiting your beautiful country and of thanking you for your kind words and warm welcome.

"This meeting and exchange of views on questions of joint interest mean a new contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba. We believe that the all-round development of bilateral relations is in the interest of the peoples of our countries. In this we also see our joint contribution to the further affirmation of the principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment and the strengthening of equitable cooperation in the world.

"I still remember vividly the privilege of accompanying President Tito to the Sixth Nonaligned Countries Summit a year ago and attending his talks with President Fidel Castro. Meanwhile, we have lost Comrade Tito but found comfort and encouragement in the immortal work which we built up with him and which he left us as an inheritance.

"Among his most important work was precisely the policy of nonalignment of which he was one of the founding fathers. In the policy of nonalignment we see the expression of the greatest needs and most just aspirations of mankind.

"I wish to stress that for Yugoslavia and the policy of nonalignment has the value of one of the basic pillars of its general social essence. in consistently carrying out this policy, in all-round cooperation with nonaligned countries and in Yugoslavia's activities in the nonaligned movement we see a strong instrument of strengthening Yugoslav sovereignty and independence, as well as the best way of making our contribution to a world of peace, justice and social progress.

"I value in particular the opportunity for us to exchange views on the state of international relations. This is a time which fills us with serious concern. The world is passing through a period of great uncertainty. Many dangers hang over our small planet.

"Examples of serious crises such as those in southern Africa, the Middle East and Southeast and Central Asia best confirm this, and many other regions of our globe--from the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean--are pounded by the waves from the storm.

"The tendency toward the use of force, interference, pressures and interventions, relations of exploitation and various forms of foreign domination and hegemony constantly bring into question the possibility of detente and the stability of the world.

"The path which leads peoples to their freedom, independence and peaceful and secure life is still difficult.

"However, no one must be denied these rights. The nonaligned movement has achieved great prestige in the world, precisely because in the last 20 years it has fought to defend and implement these rights consistently and resolutely.

"We must eliminate resolutely the causes which lead to the sharpening and creation of dangerous hotbeds of crisis in the world. Therefore we think that there is no alternative to peaceable coexistence, and it is our firm conviction that the UN's role is irreplaceable in its realization.

"In order to build a world in which a spirit of community and cooperation in the interests of the well-being of all might predominate, we will continue to make ever greater efforts so that the arms race might end and so that we might turn toward the direction of building up a new international economic order with more resolve, but also with political realism.

"These are major challenges of our time. The policy of nonalignment has offered us the opportunity of successfully coming to grips with them. Naturally, the movement still has the obligation to be equal to this historic task in its work and--as an independent and autonomous political force in the contemporary world--not to betray the expectations and hopes which it has awakened in mankind.

"Comrade Minister, finally I hope for the successful development, progress and well-being of the friendly Cuban people. I wish to toast President Fidel Castro, you personally and your associates."

Island of Youth Visit

LD201904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 20 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec currently on an official visit to Cuba today visited the Island of Youth. Vrhovec toured a former penitentiary, now [words indistinct] in which at a time Cuban revolutionaries were imprisoned.

Tomorrow Vrhovec ends [his] visit to Cuba and leaves for New York to head the Yugoslav delegation to the U.N. General Assembly regular session.

Meeting With Castro

LD211834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, September 21 (TANJUG)--President of the Council of State and Prime Minister of Cuba Fidel Castro last night received Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, with whom he had an extensive talk. The talk pertained to the further development of bilateral relations, the present international situation, the activity of non-aligned countries and the atmosphere prior to the forthcoming 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

During the talk, dangers stemming from the present sharpening of relations in the world were particularly pointed to. The need was stressed to invest efforts for the renewal of detente and the strengthening of it as the basis of relations among countries. Also emphasized was the necessity of solving the problems of economic development and those concerning the disarmament.

Vrhovec Departure

LD211834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 21 Sep (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, today ended his official visit to Cuba and left Havana for New York where he will lead the Yugoslav delegation at the 35th Session of the UN GeneralAssembly.

In addition to official talks with the Cuban minister of foreign relations, Isidoro Malmierca, our foreign secretary also met Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers. Josip Vrhovec was also received by Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba. These meetings took place in a friendly atmosphere.

During the official talks Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Cuban Minister Isodoro Malmierca discussed questions of bilateral relations and noted with pleasure that the mutually useful cooperation between the SFRY and Cuba is developing successfully. Both sides stressed their wish and readiness to go on promoting this cooperation in all the areas.

It is understood that Vrhovec and Malmierca held a thorough exchange of views on topical questions of international relations. They paid special attention to the forthcoming activities and to the joint activity of the nonaligned countries at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly. Both countries stressed their readiness actively to contribute to the examination of the agreed priority questions which are of interest to all nonaligned countries and to the consolidation of their unity and solidarity.

The ministers stressed that full attention should be paid to the preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference which will be held in New Delhi at the beginning of February 1981.

Ignac Golob, assistance federal secretary of foreign affairs; Zivojin Jazic, SFRY ambassador to Cuba; Murat Agovic, chef de cabinet of the federal secretary; and other personalities, took part in these talks which, it is stressed, took place in a friendly and open atmosphere.

Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec invited Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. It has been learned that the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Foreign Ministry Statement

FL221640 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Foreign Ministry release on the official visit to Cuba made by Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs]

[Text] The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, made an official visit to Cuba 18-21 September. The Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs was received by the president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, and by the vice president of the Council of State and Ministers, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. They had extensive exchanges about the international situation.

Official talks were held at the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, First Vice Minister Rene Anillo, [Vice Minister] Jose R. Viera, and directors and other ministry officials participated for the Cuban side. Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec, Assistant Secretary Ignac Golob, Ambassador Zivojin Jazic and other Yugoslav officials participated for the Yugoslav side. A broad range of important topics concerning the work of the nonaligned countries movement, measures against inequalities in international economic relations and the struggle to defend detente and peace were the object of a fruitful analysis between the two ministers.

The visiting secretary and his delegation visited places of economic, educational, historic and tourist interest in the Isle of Youth, Varadero and Havana.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, invited Minister Isidoro Malmierca to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER MAKES BRIEF STOPOVER

FL221035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany's Politburo and minister of defense of the GDR, has made a brief visit to Cuba in transit to his country. The GDR defense minister arrived in this capital from Mexico where he led his country's delegation to the celebration of the Grito de Dolores. The GDR military delegation held a cordial meeting with high ranking Cuban military officers. Various topics of mutual interest were discussed.

ARANABURO DISCUSSES INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING, U.S.

FL222141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2112 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The problems of peace, disarmament, detente and people's self-determination will be examined at the 68th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union which will be held in Havana in September 1981. Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the People's Government National Assembly and chairman of the Cuban delegation to the 67th conference being held in Berlin, GDR, since last Tuesday, has made the announcement at a news conference.

Aranaburo said that at the Havana conference Cuba will push for sessions aimed at discussing, within the topic of colonialism, the types of colonialism that exist in Latin America. The Cuban deputy said that since the United Nations has declared 1981 the year of the physcially handicapped, this topic should be on the agenda of the Inter-Parliamentary Union [presumably 68th conference] and that Cuba is in favor of it.

Answering a question on prospects for Cuban-U.S. relations, the Cuban People's Government National Assembly secretary, Jose Aranaburo, said the blockade, spy flights and illegal occupation of the Guantanamo Naval Base continue. The Cuban deputy added that it is difficult to sit to talk with someone who is brandishing these weapons. The changes that might take place depend on the result of the presidential elections in the United States, asserted Aranaburo who then added: We believe that changes will be more difficult if Reagan wins.

The chief of the Cuban delegation expresses the satisfaction of his compatriots with the Soviet-Cuban space flight in which the first Latin American is participating.